

65 Saturday, May 31, Monday, June 2,

## DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

### To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Titanic, Sable Island, 50,000 lbs. cod, 70,000 lbs. fresh cod.  
Sch. Volant, Sable Island Bank, 90,000 lbs. fresh cod.  
Sch. S. P. Willard, Sable Island Bank, 40,000 lbs. cod, 80,000 lbs. fresh cod.  
Sch. Edwin R. Holmes, Georges, 45,000 lbs. cod.  
Sch. Nelson Y. McFarland, Georges, 35,000 lbs. cod.  
Sch. Mattie Winslip, Georges, 40,000 lbs. cod.  
Sch. Hattie M. Graham, seining, 10 bbls salt mackerel.  
Sch. Bertha and Pearl, via Boston.

### To-day's Market.

Board of Trade prices: large handline Georges cod, \$3.50 per cwt., medium do., \$2.50; large trawl Georges, \$3.25; medium do., \$2.25; handline cod from deck, caught east of Cape Sable \$3.25; medium do., \$2.25; large trawl bank cod, \$2.37 1-2; medium do., \$1.78; large dory handline cod, \$2.62 1-2; medium do., \$2.12 1-2.

Board of Trade splitting prices of fresh fish, large cod, \$1.65; medium do., \$1.25; cusk, \$1.25; haddock, .75; hake, 80 cts; pollock 50 cts.; large Peak cod, \$1.20; medium do., \$1.00; large Banquero cod, \$1.20; medium do., \$1.00.

Outside sales of splitting fish, large cod, \$1.20; market, \$1.00; cusk, \$1.15; haddock, 65 cts.; hake, 80 cts.

Rips cod, \$3.65 per cwt. for large, \$2.05 for mediums, \$1.05 for snappers.

Round pollock, 45 cts. per cwt.

Bank halibut, 10 cts per lb. for white and 7 3-4 cts. for gray.

Fresh mackerel, 11 cents each for large and 9 cents for medium.

Salt mackerel, \$10 5 8 per barrel.

### Boston

Sch. Evelyn Smith, 400 haddock, 2500 cod.

Sch. Sachem, 700 haddock.

Sch. Acacia, 900 haddock, 300 cod.

Sch. Arizona, 900 haddock, 300 cod.

Sch. Massachusetts, 25,000 halibut.

Haddock, \$5; cod, \$4; pollock, \$1; hake, \$2.

### Mackerel News.

Our Louisburg, C. B., correspondent writes: "Some of the boats netted as high as 1800 mackerel Tuesday. The catch thus far is much below that of last year."

"A dense fog has hung about our coast since last Friday week. Tuesday night it blew strong from the south, with heavy rain squalls. Wednesday the wind continued from the south with fog and rain. The fishermen were unable to get to their nets on account of the bad weather."

Such a long spell of bad weather as the present has seldom been experienced by the seining fleet of Newport. Since May 20 nothing has been done and there has been no chance to look for fish.

Capt. John McKay of sch. Senator reports seeing a large school of mackerel a few nights ago, 28 miles off Causo, N. S.

Capt. Anderson of the Latona reports large quantities of mackerel off Louisburg, C. B., Tuesday, but owing to the loss of his dory, he was unable to make a haul. The Latona has 100 barrels of salt mackerel on board.

The first mackerel of the season at Souris, P. E. I., were taken Tuesday, 24 13-inch fish being taken in a net.

Mackerel were reported very plentiful at L'Adoie, N. S., on Wednesday.

The crew of sch. Bertha and Pearl shared \$142 as the result of their southern and Cape Shore seining trip.

Sch. Hattie M. Graham, Capt. John S. Seavey, stocked \$7000 on her southern seining season, the crew sharing \$150 61 net.

Thirty barrels of mackerel arrived at Boston from Nova Scotia this morning, and were sold to the canners.

## DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

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Sch. Annie Wesley, Rips, 55,000 lbs. cod.  
Sch. Ella G. King, Georges, 18,000 lbs. cod, 600 lbs. halibut.  
Sch. Patriot, Sable Island Bank, 75,000 lbs. fresh cod, 3000 lbs. halibut.  
Sch. Clara R. Harwood, shore, 5000 lbs. fresh cod, 20,000 lbs. hake.  
Sch. Mary A. Gleason, seining, 12 bbls. salt mackerel.  
Sch. Atalanta, Bacallen Bank, 40,000 lbs. halibut.

### Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Northern Eagle, seining.  
Sch. Anglo Saxon, halibuting.  
Sch. Monitor, halibuting.

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Rips cod, \$3.65 per cwt. for large, \$2.05 for mediums, \$1.05 for snappers.

Round pollock, 45 cts. per cwt.

Bank halibut, 9 1-2 cents per lb. for white and 7 cents for gray.

Fresh mackerel, 11 cents each for large and 9 cents for medium.

Salt mackerel, \$10 5 8 per barrel.

### Fishing

Sch. Olympia, 200 haddock, 400 cod.

Sch. Helen Pooler, 300 haddock, 600 cod.

Sloop Mary E. Stone, 1000 haddock, 2000 cod, 600 pollock.

Sch. Frank Munroe, 700 haddock, 20,000 cod, 500 pollock.

Sch. Veteran, 18,000 haddock, 500 cod.

Sch. Annie and Jennie, 4500 haddock, 300 cod.

Sch. Laura Enos, 600 haddock, 4500 cod.

Sch. J. P. Johnson, 5000 haddock, 5000 cod, 6000 hake, 500 pollock.

Sch. Sadie M. Nunan, 14,000 haddock, 4500 cod, 9000 hake, 1000 pollock.

Sch. Philomena Manta, 7000 haddock, 17,000 cod, 3000 cusk, 400 pollock.

Sch. Rose Cabral, 500 haddock, 4400 cod, 200 hake, 3000 pollock.

Sch. Sea Fox, 800 haddock, 4000 cod, 2000 hake, 1000 cusk.

Sch. Lizzie Griffin, 500 cod, 13,000 hake, 1000 cusk.

Haddock, \$5 to \$6; large cod, \$3 50 to \$4.50; market cod, \$3 to \$4.50; hake, \$2; cusk, \$1.50; pollock, \$1.50.

### Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Niagara passed Port Mulgrave bound north on Friday.

Sch. Caviare arrived at Liverpool on Friday.

Capt. Richard Wadding of sch. Atlanta reports speaking schs. Dictator, Theodore Roosevelt and George Parker on Bacallen Bank.

### Mackerel News.

The Nova Scotia Fisheries Bureau of Friday states that there were no mackerel at Liverpool; fair at D'Escoise; plentiful at Gabarus, and fair at Louisburg.

Sch. John M. Plummer arrived at Portland Friday from a southern seining trip with 30 barrels of mackerel.

The mackerel so far this season along Yarmouth shores has been a complete failure. Only a few barrels have been taken.

Steamer C. E. Humphrey arrived at Newport on Saturday evening with 71

## A BIG MACKEREL YEAR.

### Cape Breton Fishermen Have All the Fish They Can Handle.

### Largest Catch Thus Far for Three Years.

Advices from St. Peters, C. B., under late of May 29 says that so far the catch of mackerel along that coast exceeds the catch for any year during the past 15 years. From Green Island to Fourchie fishermen report that they take as many as they can conveniently handle. Although the season has practically only commenced the catch thus far exceeds the total catch of the past three years. Those of the fishermen who have a large number of nets are unable to take all the fish from the nets, as their boats are loaded and they have to return to shore and the day is not long enough to allow a second visit.

Just now there is an appearance that there will be a salt famine. The quantity of salt is limited and unless vessels arrive with salt there is a danger that some of the fish will be lost. The fishermen feel keenly the need of some more rapid communication between the mainland of this country and Halifax. Salt shipped from Halifax over a week ago has not yet arrived, nor is there any prospect of an early arrival.

### FOOTER DROS.

### Another Portuguese Fishing Vessel.

Sch. Santiago, the third fishing vessel, has arrived at Boston from Portugal to fit out for the Grand Banks. She flies the flag of her country, and is commanded by Capt. Reza. She was 42 days on the trip from Lisbon and has 120 tons of salt. She will obtain the other supplies at Boston. The Trombeta and Julia I., the other two schooners, are at Long wharf.

### THE SEAL QUESTION.

Washington, June 3.—Representative Tawney (Minn.) yesterday presented the report of the ways and means committee favoring a re-opening of the Bering sea seal negotiations with Great Britain, with a view to securing the permanent preservation of the seal herd or else the destruction of the herd with the exception of a few for the preservation of the species. The report says that the killing of the surplus female seals will be an act of mercy, since it will prevent the slow torture to death by starvation of tens of thousands of helpless young.

### Never Gets Beyond Mere Talk.

This movement to get Newfoundland to unite with Canada in pooling their fishery interests has been going on for more than 20 years, but it never gets beyond mere talk. Newfoundland does too good a business with the fishing craft of Boston and Gloucester to throw that business away merely to oblige Canada, unless the people of the island have lost their heads. Of course, Canada would gain by any such bargain, but what would Newfoundland gain? What Canada wants is the right to sell fresh fish to Americans, of course; and if Americans can buy no bait in Newfoundland, except on that condition, they would have to open the American market to Canadian fish or get out of the fishing business. But in either case Newfoundland would get no benefit.—Boston Advertiser.



Monday, June 2,

# SERIOUS BLOW THREATENED

## Canada Wants Newfoundland in a Powerful Confederation.

### Stout Opposition Shown in Some Parts of Newfoundland.

### American Fishermen May Lose Bait Privileges and Frozen Herring Industry.

A dispatch from St. John's, N. F., says that the question of union with Canada has again become a live one in Newfoundland, and the prospect is that it will be carried to a successful issue this time. It is that thought probable that Premier Bond and Sir Wilfred Laurier will, while in London for the coronation, come to an agreement as to the terms on which the federation can be effected, and it is certain that Justice Morrison has resigned from the supreme court bench to re-enter politics and advocate union with their more powerful neighbors, as the practical policy for the island in the future.

The despatch further says that the likelihood of Newfoundland being absorbed by Canada cannot be regarded with indifference by Massachusetts. Such an outcome would create a very serious situation for the New England fisheries. The most important result of the union would be that the undivided control of the North Atlantic coast fisheries would be transferred to the federal administration at Ottawa. That administration's policy is hostile to New England, and the Boston and Gloucester fishing fleets would probably soon find themselves deprived of the right to enter Newfoundland and Nova Scotian waters to purchase bait which they now enjoy.

It is scarcely necessary to remind New England readers that the present privilege to secure bait is conceded under a *modus vivendi* renewed from year to year, the United States vessels paying a license fee of \$1.50 per unit of register, and being then permitted to enter and buy bait fishes. But it may not be so readily grasped that the reason the Amer-

icans enjoy this concession is that Newfoundland, at the Washington conference in 1898, refused to be a party to the Canadian proposals to exclude the Americans unless they agreed to reciprocity in fish products.

The Bond-Blaine convention of 1890 indicated the willingness of the United States to grant Newfoundland fishery reciprocity, because Newfoundland had an unlimited supply of bait to offer the United States fishermen, and did not wish to send much of her own catch of cod into the American markets.

Canada, on the other hand, had little or no bait to offer, while she had large stocks of cod with which she wished to flood the eastern states. Naturally, the United States would not trade on that basis, and Canada, in revenge, blocked the Bond-Blaine convention.

When the Quebec conference met in 1898, Newfoundland insisted upon independent representation and secured it, and it was her outspoken insistence upon her own position that prevented the North Atlantic seaboard being closed to the fishermen of Gloucester and Boston.

As an example of the value of Newfoundland's bait supply, not alone to the United States, but also to the Canadian vessels fishing on the Grand Banks, it is only necessary to point out that while 66 Gloucester schooners procured licenses in Newfoundland waters last season to buy bait, no less than 99 Canadian vessels did the same, so it will readily be seen what an immense boon it will be to the Dominion to obtain control—absolute and direct—of this important lever in control-

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## SERIOUS BLOW THREATENED.

Continued from first page.

ing the deep-sea fisheries of the North Atlantic.

It is impossible to suppose then, in view of the well known attitude of the Ottawa cabinet on this bait fishery question, that Canada will refrain from "putting the screws on," if she can absorb this colony. That will mean that the New England fishermen must prepare themselves to face a completely altered fishery situation. If they are forbidden access to the bait supplies their industry must be crippled. If they concede reciprocity to Canada in fish products, the stocks of fish which will be sent from the maritime provinces (then including Newfoundland) will be so great as to compel a lowering of the price of the American caught article, and a corresponding decline in the profits the American interests involved.

Canada is seeking new markets for her fish; the United States is doing the same; the power which holds possession of the bait supply, which alone makes the industry possible, will be able to dictate its own terms to the other.

Nor is this the worst phase of the subject. The winter herring fishery, now almost exclusively controlled by the Americans, who come to Newfoundland every winter and carry away about \$250,000 worth of this fish, would then be closed to them also. The Canadians would seek to control it themselves, either by absolutely forbidding the Americans to engage in it, or by imposing an export tax on herring shipped in foreign bottoms, which would assuredly compel the Americans to abandon the industry.

The herring fishery is almost indispensable to the Atlantic states because the herring are the main source of bait for the early fisheries on the southern banks, and also are in general demand as an edible as far west as Chicago.

The present American tariff, which imposes a duty of half a cent a pound on all fish brought into United States ports in foreign bottoms, makes it impossible for the Newfoundland or Canadian fishermen to engage in this industry under existing conditions, but should Newfoundland enter the dominion, it would then be possible to turn the tables on the Americans and control the fishery from the end.

The southern fishermen of Newfoundland, who do the big trade with the Americans, are not desirous of any change, and will oppose confederation with all their might, but the fishermen on the east and north coast who have but little connection with the Yankee vessels are more eager for union (because they believe it will better their own condition).

At the same time if the United States fishermen are excluded from Newfoundland waters it will be a serious loss to the Newfoundland coastfolk, for the American schooners are constantly running in and out from the banks during the fishing season; they purchase bait, feed and stores in Newfoundland harbors; they crew their vessels in great part with Newfoundland men, and they spend their money generously.

It is the same way with the frozen herring industry each winter. Placentia, Fortune and Islands bays are enriched by a generous distribution of American gold, for not alone is a large sum expended in buying the herring, but almost as much more is paid out for the handling of them, because the crews are too small for this and gangs of coastfolk have to be employed about the vessels.

For these reasons the southern seaboard will oppose confederation, but the officials and governing classes favor it and the Canadians are unceasing in their efforts to bring it about, because they will not alone control the Newfoundland fisheries but also the Newfoundland market, which is worth \$7,000,000 a year and which is now about equally divided between Canada, United States and Great Britain.